reh 12, 1824. ine the Militia in this state,

ligencer. Pinkney, Clk. ord will be pleas Executive Dewing that this complied with, nian Pinkney.

an act, entitled, discipline the Mi-

ed, by the Gene-land, That each lion, is hereby penalty of fitty lect or refusal ar hereafter, to ched to his regi alion, at some and instruct, or be drilled and nècessary duties adopt the maine as establish-e United States; neglecting or re m not exceeding ess than five dolon of a brigade ery such neglect,

artial, in a sum dollars nor less every such ne give a reasonable d to attend said ear in uniform, every neglect or s and forfeitures s other fines of a irected to be colwhich this is a ill be paid over to asters of the regi talions, to which

ny or staff officer

ng to attend any

gimental or ex.

all belong. enacted, That the the commissioned or extra battalisecond Saturday annually, at ten the battalion mus-Saturday in May on, and the fourth or the second bat t enacted, That it f every commane the first day of very person in his printed notice of of the company npany courts-mai ng year, and this due and sufficient ivate neglecting or such meetings, af given him, shall an fifty cents, (at a company court-

such neglect or enacted, That the imposed by compahen collected, shall he direction of the for the use of the ies in which the ted, and that in no mandants of coms imposed by such

enacted, That upon any fine or forfeits act, or the act to pplement, by any ch delinquent reays notice given to nich notice shall be able within thirty have received such r collection, to col arrant and judgice of the peace of the partice may

t enacted. That it f the commanders fantry and cavalry. plete return of all ir arms and equiphe state, within his o militia duty unnnually, on or belay of October, and to the commanders xtra battalions of irons of cavalry, be, and on refu-o the same, shall nished by fine not llars, at the discre ital court martial. duty of the com-

manders of such battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons or cavalry, as the case may be, to make out and deliver to the commanders of regiments to which they are attached r belong, annually, on or before the first day of November, a complete return of all the officers and men under their commands within their districts and the condition and number of the arms and equipments belonging to the state; and on refusal or neglect to do the same as herein directed, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not ex-ceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial.

Bec. 7 And be it enacted. That is shall be the duty of the commanders of regiments within this state, both infantry and cavalry, to make out and deliver to the brigadier general com-manding the district to which they belong, annually, on or before the tenth day of November, a complete and full return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state, under their command, and on neglect or refusal to do the same, he shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court. martial, and it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to make out a return of the same to the adjulant general of this state, on or before the first Mon. day of December annually. Sec 8 And be it enacted, That it

shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of this state, annually, to forward to each of the brigadier generals, colonels and majors of extra-battalions, the blanks necessary to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the militia of Allegany county shall be exempt from the operations of this law only so far as is provided for by the twenty ninth section of the mills tia law passed at November session 1811, and the supplement of 1817, chapter 136, and they shall also be exempt from the drilling of the officers

Sec 10. And be it enacted, That all that part of the forty first section of the original act to which this is a supplement, which requires constables to give bonds to the commanding officers of companies for the collection of fines and forfeitures imposed by company court-martials; be and the same is hereby repealed, and that all the provisions of said original act, which are repugnant to the provisions of this act. be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec 11. And be it enacted, That any field officer hereafter removing out of the district of his regiment, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall on such removal be deemed to have resigned his commission. and it shall be; the brigadier general's duty to make such vacancy known to the governor. and council as soon thereafter as con-

Sec 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioned officer of this state, within six months from and after the passage of this act, to report himself to the adjutant-general, by letter post paid, and all officers who shall not so report themselves shall be considered as having resigned their commissions, and shall be stricken from the rolls, provided this supplement shall have been published once a week for six weeks in all the news-papers of the state, and the National Intelligencer; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to notify the commanders of regiments, and extra battalions, of the names of such officers who have been stricken from

the rolls as this law directs. Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be construed to extend to the militia of the city of Baltimore, nor shall any persons who are now attached to and in the habit of duty in any volunteer uniformed company in this state liable to be en-rolled under the provisions of this act, as long as they continue in such uniform company.

Public Sale.

A Mill and 360 acres of Land.

On the 31st day of March inst. at eleven o'clock AM. if fair of not, then on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour, will be offered at public

sale on the premises.

That valuable Mill and about S60 acres of Land lately belonging to Mr. Edmund Brice, deceased, situated on the north side of Severn river, distant

about two miles from Annapolis.

The mill runs two pair of stones, is in excellent repair, and advantage ously situated for custom and for. country store. The land is mostly in wood and had several small tenements rent—This property must-ivision amongst the heire on it under be sold for or asonainted with it no re-lation is necessary—others to purchase will of course -To the commen for themselves—The terms, will be liberal, will be made non the day of sale.

NICH BRICE

Agent for the heire of E Brist-

MARYIAND GAZIMAND

STATE REGISTER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1824.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1824April	Sun Re	ses. Sun	Sets
-	H	.] н.	×.
1 Thursday	5 4	6	15
2 Friday	5 4	3 6	17
3 Saturday	. 5 4	2 6	.18
4 Sunday	5 .4	1 6	. 19
5 Monday	5 3	9 6	21
6 Tuesday	5 38	8 6	22
7 Wednesday	5 3	7 16	23

By the House of Delegates,
February, 14, 1824.
WHEREAS, it appears on the Pension List, furnished by the Treasurer, that there is a considerable sum of money laying in the Treasury appro priated to the payment of Invalid Pen-sioners, which has not been demanded as far back as eight or ten years: And whereas, it is presumed that many or all the individuals interested in said appropriations, not demanded within the last two years, are dead. and it appearing desirable that some period should be prescribed for all future demands on the Treasury of a similar nature, and that the surplus now remaining in the Treasury should be disposed of for the advantage of the state - Therefore.

Interval. The all money hard tofore appropriated for the payment of the Pensioners and not demanded within the last two years, shall revert to the state, subject to the disposition of the legislature, and that all approsimilar object, shall be demanded within eighteen months thereafter un der the penalty of a forfeiture of said pension; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to debar any pensioner, or his heira from the payment of any pension heretofore granted, if said pensioner or his heirs shall demand the same, legally authenticated, within twelve months after the passage of this resolution; and provided also, that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have this preamble and resolution published in such news-papers as the Executive shall deem spedient for the infomation of those concerned, and the names of all per-

sons affected by this resolution

By order, John Brewer, Clk. By order, John Brewer, Clk. True copy, Th. Harris, Clk C. App.

A STATEMENT Shewing the names and rank of the Persons whose names have been inscribed on the Pension List of the State of Maryland, and host noted manded payment within the last two years, ending in the 30th of November 1820s.

Names of Pennoners.	Kank.
Anderson, John	Private.
Bullock, Jesse	Ditto
Burgess, Basil Bidwell, Richard	Lieutenant.
Bidwell, Richard	Private.
Bantham, Peregrine	Ditto.
Bennett, John	Dito.
Broff, Margaret, widow of	
J Bruff,	Captain.
Campbell, George	Ditto.
Clarke, James	Matross,
Clewley, Joseph .	Private.
Donally, Patrick	Ditto.
Dver, Walter	Liteutenant.
Downing, Nathaniel	Private.
Frazier, Samuel	Ditto.
Gambell, Abraham	Ditto.
Gadd, Thomas Harper, William	Ditto,
Harton John Callah	Ditto.
Hanspan, John Codleb	Ditto
Hewitt, James Hazelip, Richard	Ditto.
Johnson, Archibald	Ditto.
Jones, Negle	Private.
Jaquet, D. John	Sergeant.
Kink, Mary, wife of T Kink	Ditto.
King, Mary, wife of T King	Commissary
Kindle, William	Private.
Knight, Jacob	Ditto.
Law, William	Ditto.
Mahoney, Edward	Ditto.
Medler, Bostien	Drum Major
Mahoney, Clement	Private.
Minitree, Paul	Ditto
Madd, Bennet	Sergeant,
Proctor, Richard	Private.
Reading, Henry	Ditto.
Rowse. Thomas	Lieutenant.
Richardson, Charles	Private.
Roby, John	Ditto.
Second, George	Corporal.
Seaburn, John	Private.
Stevens, Benjamin Swann, Leonard	Ditto.
Smith laborated	Ditto.
Smith, John, Charles	1
.Tutwiller tomather	Djtto.
Taylor, Richard	Sergeant,
- Enombion "Charles >c.	Private.
JUWBSend Allert	Ditto.
Parama area & Charles	Ditto.

before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for _____ county (or judge of the district, mayor, notary public, or alderman, where such per the peace in and for son shall reside,) who, made oath affirmation, as the case may be, that he is the identical person who signed the above order, and who is placed on the pension list of the State of Mary-land in conformity with a resolution

In case of the death of a pensioner, it is required that an exemplification of the letters of administration should be produced, accompanied with an oath stating that the person on whose, estate said letters were granted, is the identical person whose name was in scribed on the pension list of the state of Maryland; and also an oath of some respectable person stating the day on which the said pensioner died.

Note -The affidavits must be accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county court, of the county where the affidavit is made, that the person before whom it is taken is a justice of the peace, or if taken by a judge a similar certificate, and if be fore any other officer authorised to ad minister an oath, such a certificate or attestation as is usually observed in such cases, In Council, March 11, 1824.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolutions be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette in Raltimore; the Star and Gazette in Raston; the Conon, in Belle Air, Bingham's paper in Montgomery; the Examiner, at Fredthe National Intelligencer; and the Allegany paper.

By order. Ninian Pinkney Clk.

A CARD.

Lewis Carusi,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis and its vi-cinity, that he will open a Dancing school this spring; for terms apply a Mrs. Gambrill's boarding house, where a subscription is open for the reception of scholars.



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will commence her regular routes, en Wednesday, the 10th March at 7 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past 11 o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th, will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at half past 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follow: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on

Wednesdays and Saturdays-and Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays,

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by

9 o'clock next morning.
The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf, at 9 o'clock every Mon day, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Balsimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places ex-cept Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and

take them away.
Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Ha ven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense CLEMENT VICKARS. Baltimore, March 8, 1824.

FOR SALE,

A Likely Young Negro Girl. About 10 or 12 years of age. She is sold for the want of employment, and will not be sold out of the atate. Enquire at this office. Enquire at this office.

SHERIFFALTY

Turner, Tabinas Bitto.

Wiight, Jessy Dulto.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

Treasily Offics, March 2d, 1824

Rorn of the Outle to the office by languist Pensions.

State of and of County to wit:

Be it remembered that on the office outly wotes a sens. ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.) Still continuesto be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for Anne-Arundel county, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his follow-citi-

MISCELLANEOUS BLIND MATHEMATICIANS.
That a blind man should move in

the sphere of a mathematician, seems a phenomenon difficult to be accounted for, and has deservedly excited the admiration of every age in which It has appeared. Tully mentions it as exercely credible in his own master, Diodatus, ethat he exercised

himself in learning with more assiduity after he became blind; and that he professed geometry. describing his diagrams so expressly to his scholars, that they could draw every line in its proper direction." St. Jerome relates a more remarkable instance in Didymus of Alexandria, who "though blind from infancy, and therefore even ignorant of letters, appeared so great a miracle to the world, as not only to learn logic, but geometry also, to perfection, which seems the most of any thing to require the help of sight.' Cassidorus mentions Eusebius of Asia, who, according to his own account of himself, whad been blind from five years old, and yet had treasured up in his mind all kinds of learning, and also taught them with the greatest clearness to others!"-Trithemius gives a similar account of one "Nicrises of Michling who though blind from the third year of

his age, like another Didymus, became so great a master of all learning and knowledge, divine and human, that he publicly taught in the university of Cologne, both the canon and the civil law, frequently reciting books he had never seen, but had learnt from their being read to him." Mention has also been made of a native of Holland, who, not withstanding his blindness, excelled in mathematical learning. Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, who was professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge at the commencement of the last century, was totally deprived of both his sight and eyes, when only twelve months old. He discov-

ered when a boy, a strong predilection for mathematical studies, and as these were cultivated, he made a most rapid progress. In the year 1707, being then twenty-five years of age, he was sent to Cambridge, where his friends had intended he should give lectures, not doubting but that the amazing proficiency he had already made in mathematical learning, and his peculiar felicity of expression in conveying his ideas to others, would enable him to teach the mathematics with great credit and advantage even in the University: When he had arrived at Cambridge, he found that as Mr. Whiston, then in the Mathematical Professor's Chair, read lectures in the manner he had proposed, any attempt of this kind would be an encroachment on the privileges of his

office. But Mr. Whiston readily consented to the application of Mr. S's friends; and allowed him to give lectures. These were immediately so well attended by Students from the several Colleges, that he could hardly divide the day among all those who were desirous of his instruction. The Principia Mathematica of Sir Isaac Newton, with his Treaties on Optics, and his Arithmetica Universalis, were the foundation of Mr. Saunderson's removal of Mr. Whiston from his Professorship. Mr. Sanderson's mathematical merit occasioned an extraordinary step to be taken to quality him with a degree which the statutes required. A mandate was granted from the Queen, conferring on him the degree of Master of Arts; upon which he was chosen Lucacian Professor of Mathematics in the year 1711. His inaugural speech, in Latin, was distinguished by its elegance, and by the graceful man-ner in which it was delivered. In

the year 1728, when Geo. II. visited the University of Cambridge, he expressed a wish to see so extraordinary a person; accordingly the Professor was introduced to his Majesty, who created him : Doctor of Laws by his royal favour, Dr. Saun-

of figures; and could keep pace with | consistent, with this theory; that me man medals the genuine from the undulatory system." false, although they had been counterfeited with such exactness as to deceive a connoisseur.

THOUGHTS ON SCULPTURE. There is something sublime in the pale repose of fine sculpture; color is as noise and motion. Harlequin is motley and active-but a statue is a thing only of light and shade: and stillness and silence are its proper attributes, and the first inspiration of its presence. On entering the repository of the Elgin Marbles, the voice is instantly subdued to a whisper, and the foot is restrained in its tread; there is no occasion for the written request of the students to preserve silence, it will keen itself the best peare officer of the place.-We seem to be not among imitations, but petrifactions of life, and feel as if noise, or mirth, or ungentle motion, were an insult to their constrained quietness. The most impassioned, the most ruffled,

are as mute as Niobe when she turnwild and fiery as he may once have been, distends only a breathless nostril to the air, and is fixed for ever. If he move not now, he will never move more, so much he has the look of fierce intent. Theseus sits too, as if he would never rise again; but in him he might fancy it merely the fault of his wills. This repose seems the proper mood of a statue. It should be pale in act, as pale in substance-either above or beneath all violence, too rock-like to be rudely acted on or too delicate and ærial. too self-like for touch-too pure even as it seems to be attained by the light. I remember a female figure of this nature, which might have been a personification of silence -a marble metaphor of Peace.-Alone, and still, and hushed, it stood in the dark of a long passage, like an embodied twilight-not dead, but with such a breathless life as we conceive in a solemn midnight apparition; -- passionless, yet not incapable of passion, as if only there was no cause mighty enough in this world to disturb her divine rest .-Thereshe stood, with her black eyes. gazing no one knew whither-not asleep-but as in one of those dreams which make up the life of god's blissful, serene, and eternal, herself almost a dream, she seemed so pale, and unreal-as unreal as if only framed out of moonlight, or what is quite possible, only the fanciful creation of my own theory.

[London Magazine.

From the N. Y. National Advocate. LIGHT. We have occasionally presented our readers with brief dissertations upon literary and scientific subjects, not with a view to display our attainments, nor to claim such ori ginality, but with a design to diffuse the rays of science, and to explain to ordinary understandings the principles by which many of the occurrences in life are governed. mathematical lectures. Upon the The information we now intend to communicate, is chiefly derived from Dr. Ure's Chemical Dictionary. We begin then, in his language, by remarking, that some philosophers regard light as consisting of particles of inconceivable minuteness, emitted in succession from luminous bodies, which move in straight lines, at the rate of 200,000 miles per second. Others conceive that it consists in certain undulations, communicated by luminous bodies to an etherial fluid that fills all space. This fluid is composed of the most subtile matter, is highly elastic, and the undulations are propagated through it with great velocity. Dr. Young shews, that many phenomena are inexplicable on the petion of radiating carpuscles, but easily re-conciled to the theory of undulation. derson had so strong a memory, "On the whole," says he, all ap-that he could calculate in his mind, pears that the lew optical phenome-multiply, divide and subtract the has which admit of explanation by square or cube root to many places the corpuscular system, are equally Hely Father-

any calculator, in algebraical prob- ny others, which have been long lems, infinite series, &c. His sense known, but never understood, beof touch was so acute that he could come by these means perfectly intelwith great nicety and exactness dis- ligible; and that several new facts cover the slightest difference of sur- fare found to be thus only reducible face, or the least defect of polish; to a perfect analogy with other facts, than he distinguished in a settof Ro- and to the simple principles of the

[Nat. Phil. vol. ii.]
Light is capable of being divided, into seven differently coloured rays; for if the white sunbeam, admitted through a small hole of a window shutter, be made to pass through a triangular prism of glass, it will be divided into a number of splendid colours which may be thrown upon a sheet of white paper. The names of these colours are red, orange; yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. If the differently coloured rays of light thus separated be con entrated together they will reproduce colourless light. Newton ascribes the variety in the colour of bodies, to their power of absorbing all the primitive colours except the peculiar one which they reflect; that is to say a green substance absorbs all the other rays, and throws back on the eye the green ray; thus it appears of a green colour. According to Sir W. Herschel the different coloured rays possess very different powers of illumination. The light, est green or despeat yellow, which are near the centre, threw more light on a printed page than any of the rays towards either side of the spectrum. The rays separated by one prism, cannot be further divided by passing through another.

With respect to the production of light, some philosophers refer the origin of all luminous phenomena to the sun whose beams are supposed to penetrate the different forms of terrestrial matter, and to combine with them .- But we learn from Scripture, that light preexisted to this luminary. The phosphores-ence of minerals, buried since the origin of things in the bowels of the earth, coincides strictly with the Mosaic account of the creation .-Light is derived from friction, chemical changes, and from heat. Perhaps we should rather say that light frequently accompanies these phenomena. Mineral phosphoresence is a curious subject, which was first described by Benvenuto Cellini, near the beginning of the 16th century. In the year 1663, Mr. Boyle observed, that diamond, when slightly heated, rubbed, or compressed, emitted a light almost equal to that of the glow-worm. The phosporesence of an atase is entirely different from that of other mineraist it appears suddenly, like a flame, and is soon over.

Light is sent forth from bodies in consequence of the action of extraneous light-What are called solar phosphori belong to this class. The most powerful of these is the compound of Canton. If we mix three parts of calcined oyster shells in powder, with one part of flower of sulphur, and ramming the mixture into a crucible, ignite it for half an hour, we shall find that the bright parts will, on exposite to the sanbeam, acquire the property of shi-ning in the dark. The same will take place with several other mixtures and preparations. Light is also emitted from marine animals, both in a living state and when de-prived of life. Rotten wood is well known to evolve light copiously, as well as pent earth. Light seems to be a constituent chemical principle of some bodies, particularly of marine fishes, from which it may be separated and rendered permanent for some time.

Count Rumford has shown, that this quantity of light emitted from a given quantity of inflammable matter in combustion, is proportional, in some high ratio, to the clevation of temperature, and that a lamp having many wicks near each other, so as mutually to increase their heats hurns with far more brilliancy than the Argand's lamp in common asc.

The Pope has formally refused to sanction the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain. The Blabops, Inquisitors and other ecclesistics are said to be exceedingly charged ned at this determination of the